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EDITOR: JON KIMCHE

EDITORIAL: 100 Salisbury Sq. House,
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ISRAEL REACTS TO CASABLANCA

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COMMENT

UNWORTHY OF CONSIDERATION

Where does the Labour Party now stand with regard to a settlement in the Middle East? At a time when the Kennedy Administration in Washington, General de Gaulle in Paris, Khrushchev in Moscow and Mr. Macmillan's Government in London, are all devoting considerable attention to the longer-term prospects of a Middle Eastern settlement, it is also of considerable importance to understand what the Labour Movement in Britain is thinking about it. One pertinent consideration, among others, is that the Afro-Asian world pays particular attention to Labour Party thinking.

There is, of course, a reason for asking the question. It is prompted by the publication last weekend of a somewhat unusual document by the Fabian International Bureau, which is affiliated to the Labour Party. It consisted of a number of edited papers on "Middle East Issues" which had been considered by a working party set up by the National Executive Committee of the Labour Party. The membership of the group was impressive and representative. Mikardo was chairman, and its members were Doreen Warriner, Driberg, Healey (the Party's spokesman on foreign affairs in the House of Commons), F. Noel-Baker, Robens and Kenneth Younger, now the Director of the Royal Institute of International Affairs. But we are told that none of these have any responsibility for what appears in the pamphlet which is published under the sole responsibility of the two secretaries of the working party, Campbell and Ennals.

All this merely increases one's uneasiness, and is, in a way, not very fair to the other members of the group. Readers will inevitably ask themselves who said what, whether the one member said more about this or less about that subject under discussion. Above all, it casts a curtain of doubt over the Labour position on some of the "Issues" raised here.

* * *

The authors discuss, for example, two possible ways of settling the Arab-Israeli conflict and suggest that in return for diplomatic recognition and the dropping of the Arab boycott, Israel should also recognise that her present borders are final. This is not unreasonable. But then they go on to say that Israel should put a ceiling on total immigration, remove all restrictions on the Arabs in Israel, and permit a sizeable number of refugees to return. There are two proposals here which have not at any time been made by the Labour Party—or, for

that matter, by any other party in Britain: that there should be a ceiling on Jewish immigration and that Israel should accept a considerable number of Arab refugees.

Now it is clearly of some importance to know whether these are suggestions thrown out by the two editors of the papers, or by the members of the working party and prominent Labour spokesmen? In any case, the idea will receive considerable encouragement from Israel's opponents in the Middle East.

It shows again how dangerous good intentions coupled with inadequate information can be. For Israel's problem today is not that she has too many immigrants, but that she has too few. There already exists a serious labour shortage which can be made good only by increased immigration. Israel's economy has expanded more rapidly than her manpower. Her concern is to organise more immigrants, especially skilled immigrants.

* * *

This situation might well have provided an opportunity for the absorption of a number of Palestine Arab refugees if the political situation had been different. As things stand today, with President Nasser, General Kassem and King Hussein each avowing that their purpose in life is to encompass the downfall of Israel, it would be asking Israel to commit suicide if she were to admit a sizeable number—or any number for that matter—of Palestinian Arabs.

One has only to read the full text of Dr. Davis's hopeless speech in Geneva in which he could not see that a political settlement would help the refugee problem. Yet, as things are today, with the rapid Israeli expansion, economic, technical and nuclear, especially in the Negev, it begins to look as if only Israel's success can bring any hope to the Arab refugees. For, as Dr. Davis put it, "these refugees are virtually unemployable within the economic pattern that is emerging throughout the world." Therefore, he concludes, the situation is getting worse, not better.

If that is so, if there is no hope for the refugees in the Arab world, what would be the consequence of dumping them back on Israel, unprepared for the new world they would have to face there. This is irresponsible escapism. This is no time for pipe-dreams about Israel joining the United Arab Republic, as the Fabians see it, or wringing his U.N. hands, as Dr. Davis does.

Surely, this issue is now clear. There may be an opportunity for some of the refugees to return to Israel "to live in peace" with their neighbours in a prospering Israel. But for that, two prerequisites are necessary: Israel's continuing prosperity and a political settlement which removes the Arab threat from Israel's existence. And a greater sense of realism among some of Labour's publicists might also help.

ISRAEL

WIND OF CHANGE IN AFRICAN POLICY

NEW APPOINTMENTS FOLLOW HIGH-LEVEL REASSESSMENT

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

The resolutions adopted at last month's meeting of African leaders at their conference in Casablanca, must be regarded as one of the most important milestones in Israel's relations with Africa.

This decision has been arrived at by the reconstituted African section of the Israel Foreign Ministry after deep and detailed consideration. Senior officials concerned with African affairs have decided that, while Israel cannot surrender any of her positions of influence, the new situation requires basic reassessment of Israel's relations with the independent states of Africa.

One fact has now established itself clearly enough to underline the need for such reassessment. The Casablanca conference was not a one-shot, flash-in-the-pan affair at which the African leaders came together to adopt a series of resolutions and, having done so, went their separate ways.

It has already been announced from Rabat that Nasser will pay a return visit there in April. President Touré has accepted an invitation to visit Morocco in March and, most intriguing of all, President Tito of Yugoslavia will be there in three weeks' time.

Not what they used to be: These developments, taken together with Nasser's call for an African Peoples' Conference in Cairo and a meeting this weekend of "Palestine Organisations," both of which will be asked to endorse the Casablanca resolutions, underlines the feeling in some Foreign Ministry circles that Israel's relations with the Casablanca signatories can not return to what they were previously.

Though it has been stated officially that there has been no change in Israel's attitude to these countries, the conclusion has been reached that, from now on, the question of Israeli assistance to the newly independent countries of Africa should be related to the political line followed by those countries.

A new list of priorities is to be drawn up, but no drastic steps will be taken. The hundreds of Israeli technicians and

experts now at work in Ghana and Mali will complete the tasks with which they have been entrusted and commercial relations will continue normally. There has been no indication from these countries that they seek any change in these arrangements.

Went too far: In future, however, Israeli aid is expected to be more generally available to African states requesting it, in contrast with the current situation in which the bulk of this aid is concentrated on two or three countries. There will probably be a stepping up of assistance to those countries, such as Chad, the Ivory Coast and the French

ment a fortnight ago that Britain was to resume full diplomatic relations with the U.A.R., it was stated that Cairo would be allowed to establish a consulate in Sierra Leone. It has since transpired that Britain first sought the agreement of the Sierra Leone Government to the setting up of U.A.R. representation in the territory. The Israelis have been conducting their negotiations direct with Sierra Leone leaders.

Israel's first Ambassador in Freetown is to be Ya'acov Avnon, at present Consul-General in Los Angeles. His appointment was one of several important diplomatic postings on the African continent an-



U.A.R. VICE PRESIDENT AMER ENTERTAINS SOVIET DEPUTY FOREIGN MINISTER SEMENOV
The voice is the voice of Cairo—but whose is the hand in Africa?

Congo, which continue to show an openly friendly attitude to Israel.

The principle has also been agreed that Israel needs to undertake a much better organised campaign of information among the new African countries. Exactly what lines this will take has not yet been decided. There is no disagreement with the argument of those African leaders who say: "We have understood your need to support France on certain occasions, therefore, why can you not understand our needs when we support Nasser?" The only point the Israelis make is that such support need not be taken to the extent of signing a declaration of hostility.

Against the more obvious set-backs to its relations with parts of independent Africa, the Foreign Ministry here this week celebrated a minor (but noteworthy) victory of its own, with the announcement that an Israel Embassy is to be opened in Sierra Leone when that nation comes to independence in April.

First to Mali: In the formal announce-

nounced this week by the Foreign Ministry and resulting from recent reassessments of the African situation.

An Ambassador, the first, is to be sent to Mali. He is Raphael Ben-Shalom, former First Secretary at the Israel Legation in Prague and member of a Mapam kibbutz. The new Ambassador to Guinea is to be Hagai Dekan, Counsellor at the Embassy in Rome. He succeeds Shlomo Hillel, whose nomination as Ambassador to the Ivory Coast has already been named.

New man in Ethiopia: Another important African appointment involves Aryeh Eilan, at present Counsellor with Israel's Permanent Mission to the United Nations in New York. He is to become Consul-General in Addis Ababa. Outside this range of changes, but still on the African continent, Simha Pratt, head of the Foreign Ministry's International Organisations' Division, is to succeed Katriel Salmon as Ambassador in Pretoria. Salmon is taking over the Embassy in Rumania.

MIDDLE EAST

ARAB LEAGUE REUNION

BAGHDAD PLEDGES UNDER TEST

from our own correspondent

Baghdad :

Prime Minister Kassem issued an almost audible sigh of relief when the last of the delegates to the Arab League Foreign Ministers' conference left the city this week, though the biggest of his worries had gone with the plane carrying U.A.R. Foreign Minister Mahmud Fawzy back to Cairo.

Fawzy's departure had been much more formal than his arrival. Then, a crowd estimated at about ten thousand gave him a rousing welcome. There were repeated shouts of "Nasser, Nasser" and one young demonstrator held aloft a huge portrait of the U.A.R. President. This greeting was something that had not been anticipated by the Iraqi authorities. It brought them little cheer.

There is little obvious delight either about the publicity being given by Cairo—and Fawzy—to the meeting which took place here between the U.A.R. Foreign Minister and Kassem. Fawzy termed their discussion "cordial and constructive" and expressed the hope that it had contributed to an improvement of relations between the two countries.

Libya touches sore spot: But the League meeting just concluded was important if only for the fact that it brought together for the first time in years every member state. This in itself is being represented by the participants as an indication that Arab unity has been restored and that all is now nearly well in the Arab garden.

It is far from the truth, and this was borne out by the considerable part of the conference—both in formal session and in private talks—given over to discussion of the various rivalries and disputes existing in the Arab world.

But it was the Libyan delegation which put its finger on the spot when it insisted that the test of the new spirit was the abandonment of press and radio attacks on fellow-members.

Resolutions on Israel: What is noteworthy is that the attention paid to this topic of Arab relations far exceeded the publicity given to the other resolutions of the conference. Perhaps this was because of the lack of precision in these



NASSER'S TROOPS HOME FROM CONGO
Where are they off to next?

resolutions, the majority of which were concerned with Israel.

The conference, according to the resolutions, agreed on a common line to be followed during the forthcoming U.N. Palestine refugee debate. It adopted reports from technical and military committees on how to counter Israeli plans for diversion of the Jordan. It decided on a course of action regarding French aid to Israel in atomic energy production and agreed that efforts should be made to disrupt the existing relationships between Israel and Cyprus, and Israel and Iran.

These resolutions do not take us much further than previous League meetings have done. The line on the refugees remains unchanged. The measures suggested for dealing with diversion of the Jordan waters requires a degree of co-operation between Lebanon, Jordan and Syria which seems impossible of attainment, and the method of countering French assistance to Israel in the nuclear field is little more than a call for a general boycott of France.

Casablanca the basis: The meeting did not deal at all with the question of Israel's relations with Africa. This has been left to the conference of "Palestine Organisations" which starts on Saturday and at which the main basis for discussion will be the Casablanca conference resolutions.

The problem of the future Arab relations has been left to the nations themselves, with a plea—fostered by the Libyans—that an immediate halt be called to hostile radio propaganda campaigns. But, so far, only the Jordanians have fully complied with this recommendation.

ONE STEP AHEAD OF THE LEAGUE

NASSER KEEPS HIS LEAD

from our own correspondent

Cairo :

If headline treatment is to be taken as any indication of the relative importance of events, the only developments of note at the Baghdad conference were the arrival of Fawzy, his meeting with Kassem and his return to Cairo. Apart from these happenings, the League meeting has been accorded, at best, fourth place in the day-by-day presentation of the news.

For the first time in years, the U.A.R. has found itself in the unhappy position of being but one among equals at a League session. The press and radio handling of the event made it perfectly plain that this did not suit the pride of Gamal Abdel Nasser.

Only one voice: It was no coincidence that ten thousand members of the Arab Bar Council were invited to open their conference in Cairo last week and that Nasser offered to address the opening session. Nor was it chance that the U.A.R. last week issued invitations to an African Peoples' Conference to be held in Cairo later this month.

His address at the Bar Council was interesting if only for the indication it gave of the lack of warmth in the renewed diplomatic relations with Britain. Noting newspaper reports that Britain had shipped Centurion tanks to Israel within the past few days, Nasser asked: "Does this frighten us? When we speak of Israel we know that we talk not only about Israel, but also those backing it. Israel does not represent Zionism alone; it represents Zionism and imperialism."

"Israel, which they established within the territory of the Arab nation, is but a bridgehead for imperialism which is lurking and waiting for an opportunity to attack us and destroy Arab nationalism."

"Extraordinary": This view was put even more forcibly by the English-language *Egyptian Gazette*. A leader writer last Thursday described the British decision to ship tanks and torpedo war heads to Israel as "extraordinary." It had to be viewed against the background of the anti-Israel resolution adopted at the Casablanca conference of African leaders and the Arab League discussion of the Palestine issue.

"It was hoped that Britain was cautiously exploring ways of achieving a new and better relationship with the Arab world, but the rushing of arms to Israel is no help in this direction."

LAVON

MAPAI TAKES THE PLUNGE

WHY ESHKOL LED THE ATTACK

from our own correspondents

Jerusalem, Wednesday :

In the end, it was not the resignation of David Ben-Gurion that moved the Mapai Central Committee to vote 159-96 to dismiss Pinhas Lavon as its representative at the head of the Histadrut. It was the dramatically personal intervention of Finance Minister Levi Eshkol at Saturday's meeting which swung the large majority of the Committee against Lavon.

The resolution had already been agreed on the previous day by the Mapai Secretariat, which met together with party members in the Knesset and on the Histadrut Executive. The voting on that occasion had been 28 in favour of the ousting of Lavon and eleven against. The voting pattern in the Central Committee showed that Lavon had the support of only a part of the party's old guard and of the kibbutzim, while the younger element, the veteran Tel Aviv "Gush" faction and Haifa voted against him.

At the outset of the Central Committee meeting, Moshe Sharett rejected a request for a general debate, claiming—and most members agreed—that nothing of good could result from it. Instead, it was suggested that there should be one speaker for the resolution and one against. Eshkol would propose it. Sharett would oppose it. But when Professor Nathan Rottenstreich insisted on speaking in favour of Lavon, Giora Josephthal joined Eshkol as spokesman for the resolution.

HOW THE SECRETARIAT VOTED

AGAINST LAVON: L. Eshkol, B. Shitrit, G. Josephthal, A. Eban, M. Dayan, A. Assaf, A. Govrin, M. Argov, S. Izhar, S. Netzer, A. Khoushy, M. Surkis, Y. Almogi, M. Baram, E. Moyal, I. Yeshayahu, Y. Shapiro, H. Soroka, N. Lahav, Amos Degani, D. Hacohen, Y. Kargman, Y. Haskin, Z. Onn, B. Azanya, Mrs. Y. Simhonit, Mrs. R. Zobari and Mrs. D. Netzer.

FOR LAVON: P. Sapir, M. Sharett, Y. Guri, A. Becker, Z. Herring, Y. Gothelf, Y. Levy, Mrs. Beba Idelson, Y. Kesse, M. Namir and H. Zadok.

ABSTAINED: Z. Shazar and H. Berger.

Main protagonists absent : While these preliminary discussions went on inside the "Ohel" building in Tel Aviv, about 150 demonstrators gathered outside protesting that the move to oust Lavon was a "danger to democracy." Three journalists who had earlier smuggled themselves into the hall (two hiding in a ventilation shaft, the third posing as an electrician) were discovered by security agents, carrying out a routine check when it was thought that Ben-Gurion might attend. All three were charged with trespassing. But their efforts were hardly worth the bother. The transcript of the proceedings was published in full.

Neither Ben-Gurion nor Lavon attended the meeting. Twenty more members of the Central Committee failed to appear, about six of them in protest against the draft resolution.

Eshkol's appearance as "counsel for the prosecution" was made all the more dramatic because, until last week, he had been the "man in the middle," the prime conciliator, moving between Lavon and Ben-Gurion and party headquarters in an effort to find an acceptable compromise formula. What had made him change his mind?

Deliberate challenge : Eshkol opened his statement by harking back a few years to the appointment of Lavon as Secretary General of the Histadrut. When this appointment was made, said Eshkol, the party knew perfectly well what had gone before, but they considered him a proper person for the post. In his battle to correct the wrong he believed had been done to him in his previous post (the Ministry of Defence), he had the support of the bulk of the party.

But, the means which he had used to forward his fight were seen by a majority of the party as harmful to the cause of Mapai, its institutions and its members. He had chosen to take his battle into the arena of public discussion instead of keeping it within the party. And for this, said Eshkol, "I am convinced he had no valid reason."

Recalling when he first read a newspaper account of the "Affair" during a visit abroad, Eshkol remarked: "I said to myself that Lavon would have to answer for the way he presented his case in the



CARETAKER'S HOLIDAY
Ben-Gurion with secretary Navon—another month in the country?

Knesset Foreign Affairs and Security Committee." And Lavon's statement when he returned to Israel from Switzerland last September that he would have some "unpalatable truths to tell," was a deliberate challenge, one for which Eshkol could see no good reason.

Cabinet co-operation impossible : The manner in which Lavon had presented his case to the Knesset Committee, confessed Eshkol, had raised doubts in his mind about the degree of Lavon's understanding. The result of this testimony had been to draw other parties into a quite unwarranted interference in the internal affairs of Mapai.

But, he revealed, trouble with Lavon had started even before the present explosion of the "Affair." The regular weekly meetings between Mapai Cabinet Ministers, the party secretary and the head of the Histadrut had had to be discontinued because Lavon had made co-operation impossible.

When both senior ministerial positions and the leadership of the Histadrut were held by members of Mapai, there had to

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be some measure of co-ordination, stated Eshkol. In this situation, the matter could not be approached from the purely formal point of view that the Prime Minister could say who he wished to work in the Cabinet but had no say where the Histadrut was concerned.

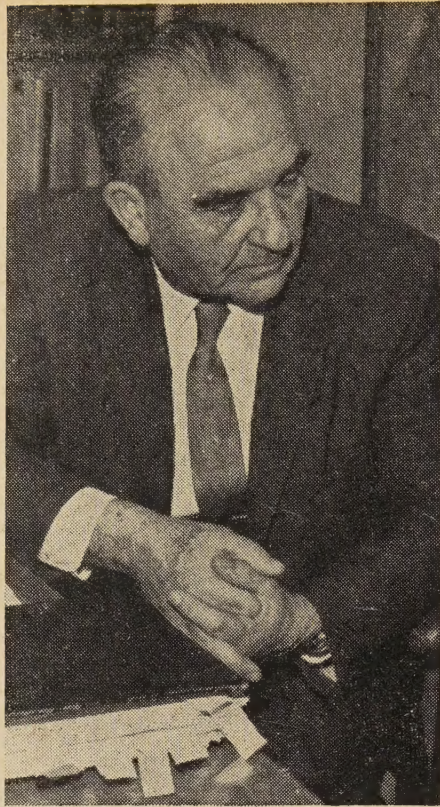
Stirring the embers: The point had now been reached where the "Affair" could not be allowed to drag on, with other parties stirring the embers to suit their own purposes and to damage Mapai.

Opposing the ousting of Lavon, Professor Rottenstreich, director of philosophic studies at the Hebrew University and a prime mover in the organisation of academicians in support of Lavon, urged that the discussions be lifted from the political plane and viewed in the light of general moral principles. The issue, before them, he said, could not be decided without passing judgement, and to pass such judgement it was necessary to be in possession of all the facts, including the degree to which Lavon's actions had harmed both the army and the party.

Even a political decision had to be based on moral principles but, he argued, there was no such political decision involved in the present discussion. Lavon was being discarded because of personal and temperamental differences with his opponents and not for ideological or political reasons.

Raised a demon: Countering the professor's theory, Dr. Josephtal charged that Lavon was guilty of creating the public impression that the army was not subject to the elected civilian authority. He had raised the spectre of a "secret group" who were the real bosses of the country behind the scenes. Democracy in Israel had never been in danger, but Lavon had raised a demon and rallied an opposition to a non-existent threat.

There was also the question of the relationship between Mapai and the Histadrut. The latter was not an extraneous



ESHKOL

A challenge without reason

body. There had to be co-operation between it and other branches of the nation's life. But the will for co-operation had been impaired and that was one reason why Lavon had to be removed.

Although Moshe Sharett opposed the ousting of Lavon—on the grounds that a Prime Minister cannot impose his will on an institution outside of the Government—there was cold comfort for Lavon in his address to the Central Committee. Lavon, he said, was an "important Secretary General" of the Histadrut, but not an "excellent" one. All in all, the good in Lavon was greater than the bad.

When Sharett "shuddered": The bad, he observed, included the use of intemperate language and the way he had treated some of his former colleagues. He "shuddered," said Sharett, when he heard Lavon's testimony to the Knesset Committee, but he could appreciate the state of mind of a man who felt himself to have been wronged. Certainly, he would not oppose an inquiry into Lavon's behaviour, provided it concerned his acts as head of the Histadrut.

Regrettably, however, he had come to the conclusion that the party was being guided not by honour and expediency, but by fear and expediency. Conduct such as this would bring the party neither honour nor strength. To cries of "slander" and a demand from Zalman Aranne for an explanation, Sharett indicated he was advising the Committee to consider long-term policy.

It was then that the vote was taken. After it, Mapai Secretary-General Yosef Almogi expressed the hope that this would end the bitter dispute and mark the reunification of the party. There seemed, however, little hope of this. Mapai asked for a meeting on Thursday of the Histadrut Executive at which they promised Lavon a vote of confidence.

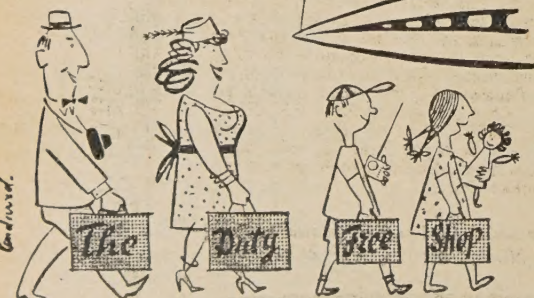
Better than 99 per cent: Lavon himself termed the vote a "moral victory" for his side. Agriculture Minister Moshe Dayan preferred to view it as evidence that Mapai was a democratic organisation. He personally was glad that the vote had not been of the 99 per cent variety typical of dictatorships.

THE INQUEST GOES ON

But, whatever the wishes of Mapai, the inquest in the press and among the public continued. Perhaps the most sober appraisal was to be found in the editorial columns of *Ha'aretz*. This, said the paper, was a political matter and the decision was also political. The party had been faced with the choice of rejecting Ben-Gurion and his leadership, or with retaining him. There was nothing anti-democratic about the fact that Ben-Gurion had used his personal reputation to influence the issue.

Whether Eshkol feared that the party would split if Ben-Gurion were defeated, or whether he doubted his own ability to become Prime Minister, or whether he considered Moshe Sharett unsuitable to take on the task at this time, or whether his reasons were a mixture of all these considerations, the fact remained that he considered Mapai was in too great a danger for him to vote any other way.

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SHARETT
More good than bad

However, declared *Ha'aretz*, Ben-Gurion would find it difficult to justify Lavon's dismissal from the leadership of the Histadrut, which should certainly never have resulted from the "Affair." It was true that, as Minister of Defence, Lavon would have to take formal responsibility for what went wrong in 1954, but, on the other hand, he should not be made to take the responsibility in other than a technical manner—if he really did not know what was going on. If this could be proved, then Lavon must be cleared of formal responsibility and the officers concerned punished.

Decision not immoral: It had, however, not been proved that Lavon did not know, despite the assertions of various individuals and newspapers. The Committee of Seven either did not examine the earlier, preparatory stages of the operation, or had no comment to make on them. Nor could it be claimed, said *Ha'aretz*, that just because Lavon did not give the actual order to proceed, when the whole operation was conceived in his Ministry and carried out while he was Minister, that he was, therefore, morally innocent.

The fact that a choice had to be made between Ben-Gurion and Lavon was not a sign that the decision was an immoral one. It was also moral to consider the fate of a political party and the fate of the Government. Whoever had won, Mapai had demonstrated that it was not paralysed. At the same time, the minority faction within the Central Committee was an important one and Ben-Gurion had to give it due consideration when he came to form his Government. Now that Mapai had decided where it stood, it was time to

settle the governmental difficulties.

This, unfortunately, is easier said than accomplished. President Ben-Zvi this week started his negotiations with party leaders on the formation of a new government. The Mapai delegation, headed by Akiva Govrin, urged that he call on Ben-Gurion to undertake this task.

Mrs. Meir's future: But the possible coalition partners are already jockeying for whatever advantages they might hope to gain. One doubtful starter is Mapam, many of whose rank and file have been opposed to participation in the coalition for some time past. So far, Ahdut Avodah seems inclined to return to the Cabinet, but the Progressives have not made up their mind; they are divided into two trends represented by Harari and Justice Minister Rosen. The National Religious Party is always ready for office.

Ben-Gurion himself has so far said nothing about heading a new coalition, nor is it known whether he will insist on cancellation of the findings of the Committee of Seven as a condition for doing so. But he may insist that all Mapai Ministers in the outgoing administration return to office in a new one.

This would include Foreign Minister Meir and Trade and Industry Minister Sapir, both of whom were opposed to the Ben-Gurion line on Lavon. Sapir is understood to be willing to rejoin, but Mrs. Meir seems ready to resign and to stand by her decision.

WHAT THE PEOPLE THINK

SOME LIGHT AT LAST

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

There is a completely new note in public reaction to the latest developments. For the first time since the "Affair" broke, things are happening which the man in the street understands. The resignation of Ben-Gurion, the fall of the Government and the dismissal of Lavon—these were concrete and therefore identifiable developments.

For the first time in months, the average Israeli has been able to grasp the implications of what has been happening within the "establishment." Until now, Israelis have felt themselves completely apart from the relatively wide circle of people "in the know"—party leaders, army officers, government officials, university lecturers and journalists.

This gap in the national consciousness could hardly have been avoided. For most of the public, their introduction to the "Affair" was analogous to the situation of the man who enters a cinema half way through the last performance of the main feature. He sits on, fascinated by the dramatic turns to the film but completely at a loss to place the mainsprings

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of the plot. In this case, the feature started in 1954 and its beginnings have, ever since, been shrouded—by the censorship—in mystery.

Four schools of thought: Now that the general outlines are known to almost everyone, reaction has crystallised into four discernible schools of thought:

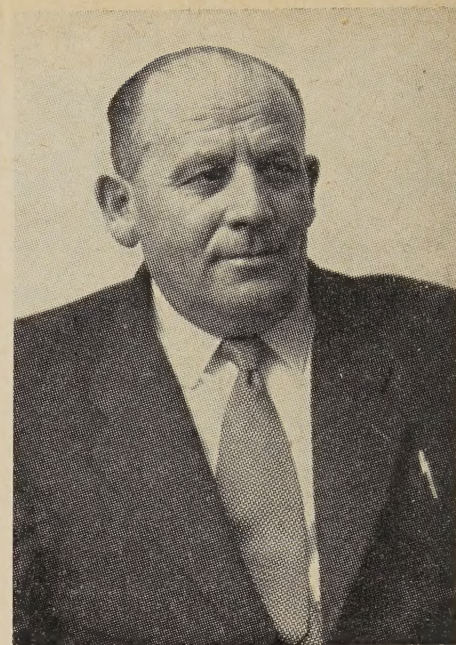
The first consists of those who believe that Ben-Gurion was justified in rejecting the findings of the Committee of Seven, because they were reached without taking all the facts into consideration. Ben-Gurion's demand for a judicial inquiry, this group feels, was a reasonable one, and, because his Ministers rejected it, he had every justification for resigning. They consider Lavon's behaviour to have been irresponsible and the Mapai decision to dismiss him a politically correct one.

In the second category are those who believe that all Lavon wished to do was to prove his innocence of having ordered the security operation of 1954, which ended in disaster. They feel that he succeeded in this, to the chagrin of Ben-Gurion and his supporters, and that he is now being punished for his success by being thrown out of the Histadrut.

A small but vocal group comprising the third category are concerned with none of the political issues involved, but rather with what they consider to be the dangers to democracy inherent in the manner in which the Lavon episode has been handled. They charge that Ben-Gurion and his supporters have formed a conspiratorial clique which used anti-democratic and unethical methods to oust Lavon and that, whatever the merits of either man's case, the nation has been harmed.

Finally, there are others who believe that the crisis of the last few weeks has been a smokescreen hiding a naked struggle for power between the supporters of Ben-Gurion and the supporters of Lavon. The latter, they hold, has been preparing his campaign over a period of years and seized on some new evidence concerning the events of 1954 to make his major bid for leadership. While appearing to defend the ideals of democracy, this group holds, Lavon's campaign has done much to undermine them.

Lavon's future role: These are the main attitudes taken up in arguments throughout the country this last week.



ALMOGI
An end to the bitterness?

There are, of course, many variations, but the themes are clearly identifiable.

For once, few are looking very far into the future. The difficulty of doing so is displayed even by those considered close to Ben-Gurion. At first, they told us that, once Ben-Gurion had resigned, he would not even consider forming a new government. Then, they said he would agree if Lavon were dismissed from the Histadrut and a judicial inquiry committee appointed to look into the whole affair. Now they are saying that he will agree to form a government without any conditions whatsoever.

But what worries Mapai members more than anything else is the future role of Pinhas Lavon. He has repeatedly said that, if dismissed from the Histadrut, he will consider himself free to fight back with those weapons not open to him while in an official capacity.

A book? There are rumours that he has written a book which has been taken to a publisher in the U.S. by his former secretary, Eppie Evron. The publishers, goes the story, have instructions not to proceed with publication until Lavon gives the green light.

Whatever the truth of this, there are undoubted fears in Mapai that Lavon will not leave things as they are. It is perhaps as an inducement to him to make no further trouble that Mapai spokesmen of many inclinations have expressed the hope that it will not be long before he can be restored to some position of importance—but this is not Ben-Gurion's opinion.



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IN THE NEWS

THE OTHER MISHAP

I SHARE THE general joy that Mr. James Zarb has been released from serving the remaining six and half years of the ten-year sentence passed on him in May 1957. Mr. Zarb, it may be recalled, was the victim of what one might describe as a British "security mishap." Together with nineteen others, he was accused of obtaining Egyptian military secrets and delivering them to the British authorities. Five of the twenty were acquitted, one—an Egyptian headmaster—was sentenced to death and executed, three members of the Egyptian armed forces received 25 years each and an Egyptian police officer, fifteen years. None of these, I regret to note, have derived any benefit from Professor Toynbee's researches into the question of comparative guilt.

SOMETIMES THINGS GO WRONG

There is another side to this case which intrigues me. No one has asked who the British Minister of Defence was at the time, which of the many M.I.'s was responsible, or whether Sillitoe or Sandys or Macmillan had given the order for the operation—if indeed any of them did give an order. The reason for this is possibly instructive. These things are going on all the time and everywhere, on the ground and, as we now know, also in the skies. And sometimes things go wrong, and someone is caught out. The Israelis have this week sentenced Dr. Sitte, a prominent and respected scientist at the Haifa Technion; the Americans had the U2 mishap, and so it goes on.

FORGOTTEN VICTIMS

The punishment meted out to those who are caught is understandably severe and they have to take it. But, occasionally, there is a sign of human understanding—usually when there are some useful propaganda harvests to be gathered. Krushchev and the American fliers, reports that the U2 pilot is to be released shortly, and now the case of Mr. Zarb. We would be the last to cavil at their good fortune. But should we forget the others, the victims of another mishap in Cairo who were sentenced six years ago? Two, barely out of their teens, were given life sentences; two others, one a girl of 24 and the other a boy of 17, were given fifteen years hard labour. Not

even the prospect of more lectures by Toynbee can hold out much hope for them. For they are Jews—as bad as the Nazis. What a world!

COMMUNICATIONS ON TRIAL

THERE WILL BE at least 400 correspondents at the Eichmann trial. They will include star historians such as Hugh Trevor-Roper, writers such as Rebecca West and cartoonists such as Ronald Searle, who will be sketching the scene for *Life* magazine, an interesting evasion of the "no cameras" rule. During the opening two weeks, it is assumed, something like half a million words will be filed every day by this army of reporters. To meet this expected rush, the Israeli Post Office authorities are installing some of the fastest and latest equipment for the transmission of telegrams and they are training some ninety new operators to deal with them. The Israeli postal authorities are fairly confident that all will be well, even though most of the new equipment will not be installed until the eve of the trial.

ONLY ONE LINK

But now comes the snag which I experienced myself last month in Israel. It used to be that we could send press telegrams from Jerusalem to London and rely on their being delivered within the hour. But, last month, I found to my horror that telegrams were taking as much as seven hours to get to London in off-peak periods. Since then, I have been trying to find out the cause. The Israelis admit that some, but only some, of the delay occurs at the Tel Aviv end. But the main responsibility, they say, rests with Cable and Wireless in London. It is true that Cable and Wireless have lost many of their skilled staff since nationalisation and the consequent introduction of the lower Post Office scales of pay. But a Cable and Wireless official told me that they had enough operators to handle the traffic from Israel. Where the fault seemed to lie was in the fact that there was only one link between Tel Aviv and London. If a big story broke in Israel and correspondents filed their stories all at the same time, there was a consequent log jam which had its repercussions long after the event. And journalists are not the only ones sending messages from Israel. Press messages have to



GOOD NEWS FOR ZARB
No one asks who gave the order

take their chance with commercial traffic.

To cope with the heavy cabling expected during the Eichmann trial, three additional circuits are to be opened with Tel Aviv, and a fourth held in reserve. But there will still be many delays. If only 200 correspondents descend on the Post Office at the end of the day with brief messages of, say, 500 words, these will take at least nine hours to clear—and that is not allowing for any normal traffic with which the Israel Post Office will have to contend. With large-scale transmission delays a probability, correspondents may find it quicker to send their messages by airmail. It will certainly help them to avoid another hazard—sun spots. These infinitesimal dots on the face of Old King Sol can play havoc with radio communications. I once waited over twenty-four hours for an answer to a message from Tel Aviv. When it arrived, only the signature was discernible.

EICHMANN PLAYS HIS PART

EVIDENTLY, IN PREPARATION for the role which he has prepared for himself, Eichmann has already begun to act his part. He appears at all times as the correct and polite German officer who does as he is told, and who never does a thing without being told. He stands to attention when he is visited and sits down only when asked to do so. He eats everything that is given to him on the assumption that this is the equivalent of an order. An illustration of this was a recent hitch over his breakfast. He normally gets three slices of bread with his coffee, and he invariably eats them. One morning, recently, the cook made a mistake and gave him six slices instead of three. The guard noticed that he had eaten all six and asked Eichmann whether he had been left hungry on previous occasions

and would like to have six slices in future. No, replied Eichmann, the three slices were quite enough. He had eaten the six because he had assumed that they were put on his plate so that he should eat them. It was just like an order.

But how real is this Eichmann? This clearly will be the main issue at the trial, judging by the line taken by defence counsel.

TELEVISION IN THE WINGS

I WAS AMUSED to hear from my Cairo correspondent that Egyptian televiewers, who have now had a service for six months, are becoming increasingly irritated by some of the technical hitches to which we hardened viewers have more or less become inured. One of the newspapers last week demanded that something be done to remedy the more obvious defects, among which it listed:

Frequent delays between programme items, when "stills are shown for far too long."

The faces of announcers left on the screen for embarrassingly long periods before being faded out after announcements.

Faces peeping from behind the wings while artistes are performing. (This, said the paper in question, distracts the audience and is very bad for discipline. It instanced a recent performance by Cairo star Hoda Sultan during which "men were even seen to be smoking cigarettes in the wings.")

Sudden changes of announced programmes and the continual repetition of cartoons and films. (One Arabic film, the newspaper complained, had been shown at least three times in its entirety and several times in fragmented form since mid-December.)

Cairo has a vacancy, it seems, for a Dimpleby or Michelmore.

JEWS BY THE MILLION

A REPORT THAT a Jewish group is planning to embark on a campaign of proselytisation among non-Jews reminded me of the old story of the Negro gentleman seen on a London bus reading the *Jewish Chronicle*. A Jewish woman sitting behind him, overwhelmed by her curiosity, tapped him on the shoulder and asked: "Excuse me, but are you Jewish?"

Folding his paper with slow deliberation, the Negro turned and asked: "Madam, don't you think I have worries enough already?"

A BRIEF LIFE

The prospects of seeking converts, however, do not seem to daunt the two principal figures in the new enterprise, Dr. Israel Ben-Zeev of Jerusalem and Dr. Paul Riebenfeld, now of New York. Riebenfeld will be remembered by some as publisher of the unsuccessful Revisionist weekly *Jewish Standard*, which passed a brief life in London some twelve years ago. He moved on to New York where he established a successful reputation as a professional fund-raiser for Israel. Now, together with Ben-Zeev, he is proposing to hold a convention in the U.S. shortly to discuss "practical steps" for the proselytisation campaign. These include the appointment of "Jewish missionaries", the establishment of information centres and the publication of books and pamphlets. The two men believe there are "millions" who would welcome an opportunity to adopt the Jewish faith.

75 YEARS OF THE SHELTER

THE NEWS THAT the Jews' Temporary Shelter is having to mark its 75th anniversary with an appeal for funds is sadening. True, it is the first time in many years that any appeal has had to be made to the community on its behalf, but there are enough comfortably placed people who owe their start in this country to the hospitality of the Shelter to ensure, if they were so disposed, that it can continue its work without such appeals. To those fortunate ones who have never even heard of the Shelter, I should explain that it is a not too comfortable hostel in the East End of London where those Jews who arrive in this country without money or friends are assured of a warm meal, a comfortable bed and a helping hand. Through its doors have passed Polish and Russian immigrants from Tsarist oppression, refugees from the Nazi terror, Europe's post-war displaced persons and, more recently, Jewish refugees from Hungary and Egypt. At this moment, there are Jews from India, Pakistan and Egypt, as well as other places in the Far and Middle East, staying within its walls. It is a communal service with which the community has rarely been troubled. Now they have the chance, in a practical way, of showing their concern for others less fortunate than themselves.

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A RESOUNDING RESULT

The following are extracts from the statement by Mr. R. John Berridge (Chairman), circulated to Stockholders:

The Net Profit before Taxation was £31,303,554, an increase over the previous year of 10.68%. This follows the Jubilee Year increase of 10.50% on 1958 profit. The percentage rise in turnover was the highest rate of increase since 1954.

This success was made possible by the new and improved ranges of merchandise offered. Also much is due to the Company's policy of modernising and enlarging its branches, though quite a proportion of the higher volume of business was contributed by the many stores still awaiting attention, which will be given just as soon as it is practicable to do so.

CONSOLIDATED PROFIT AND LOSS

Net Profit before Taxation amounted to £31,303,554 compared with £28,283,712 for 1959, the increase being £3,019,842.

The Net Profit after Taxation is £14,855,737, an increase of £851,991.

The proposed Appropriation to General Reserve is £2,000,000, continuing the practice of previous years.

The Final Dividend recommended on Ordinary Stock is 1s. 3d. per unit (equal to 1s. 9d. per unit on Ordinary Stock prior to the Scrip Issue of 2 units for every 5 units held). The Total Dividend for 1960 on the Ordinary Capital before it was increased would have amounted to 2s. 6d. per unit, compared with 2s. 3d. per unit in respect of 1959 (excluding the special Golden Jubilee Bonus).

Resulting from Appropriations and Dividends, £2,145,082 is added to the Profit and Loss Account Balance carried forward to give a total of £5,479,507.

CONSOLIDATED BALANCE SHEET

FIXED ASSETS total £75,081,469 against £68,407,868.

SUBSIDIARY COMPANIES. Total investment in Subsidiary Companies appears on the balance sheet of the Parent Company at £2,053,648 against £1,973,382 at the end of the preceding year.

NET CURRENT ASSETS at £15,933,838 compare with £14,997,108 at the end of 1959.

STAFF

Stockholders would wish to join the board in expressing thanks to all members of the organisation for their personal contribution to the progress made during 1960.

CURRENT YEAR'S PROSPECTS

With the resounding result for the year just ended, I am confident that the same organisation which made it possible is fully capable of even better things—provided always that the spending power of the shopping public is maintained.

There appears to be no likelihood of a halt in overhead expenses, which can only be offset by the sale of more goods. I can do no more than give an assurance that the Company's stores will strive to obtain a larger proportion of the shopping public's spending power than in 1960.

I am relinquishing the Chairmanship of the Company at the end of next month for retirement. I take this opportunity for thanking all Stockholders for the generous support which they have accorded to me during the six years I have had the honour and pleasure of serving this great Company in the capacity of Chairman.

Which side of the gap?



On which side of the wide and obvious gap in the choice of Sunday newspapers do you find yourself? Are you making do with fare too solid and under-flavoured for your liking—or are you putting up with a diet of triviality and sensationalism?

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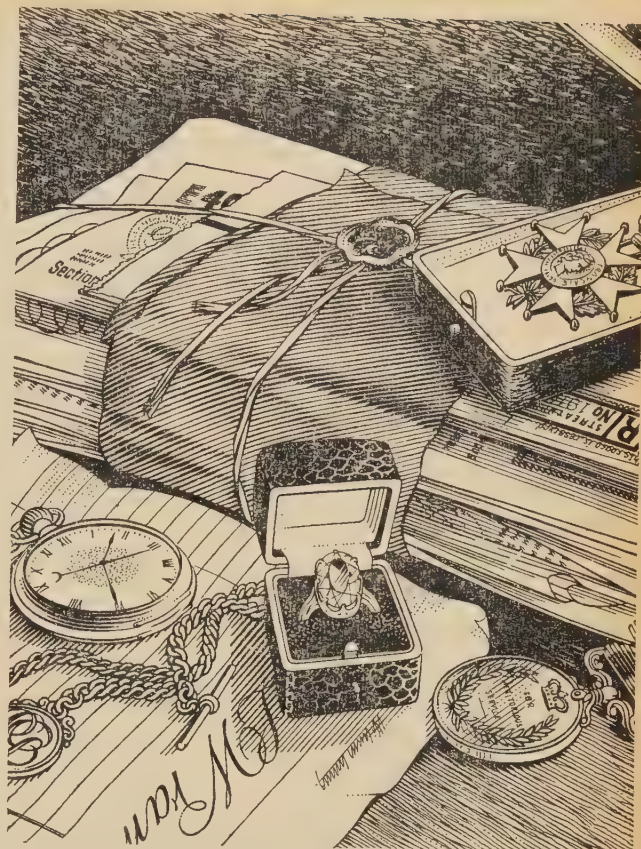
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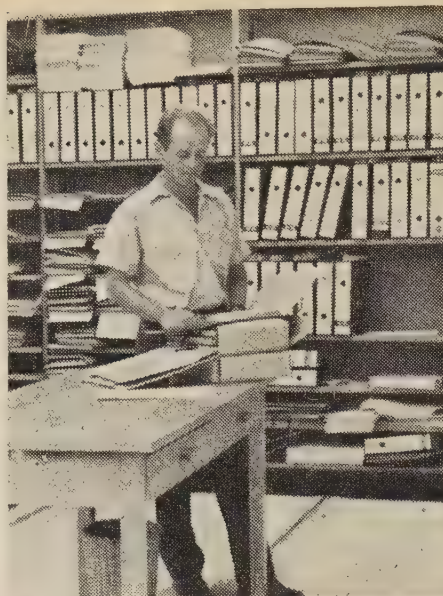
7 MILLION DOLLARS FOR THE JOINT MANY REFUGEES FIND HAVEN IN FRANCE

from a special correspondent

Geneva :

When the Board of Directors of the Conference on Jewish Material Claims Against Germany approved in New York last weekend the allocation of seven-tenths of their 1961 \$10 million budget to the Joint Distribution Committee for relief purposes, the skeleton of European Jewry was exposed to examination. In some spots, a little bit of fat had appeared; in others, the opposite proved to be the case.

The allocation was far less than the \$9,200,000 sought by the Joint, whose figures show that, for example, the \$1,756,000 spent in France last year fell \$300,000 short of the 1961 requirements.



YAD VASHEM FILES
Epitaph for six million

What had happened in France? This was the answer :

"The budget for France has loomed very large in the total requirements for Europe. France has served either as a

transit point or as a country of asylum for many tens of thousands of refugees requiring assistance. It is probably safe to say that of the 350,000 Jews now residing in France, perhaps a third to a half have settled there since the last war."

"Understanding" : "The sympathetic understanding of the French Government has made it possible to find temporary or permanent refuge for Jewish displaced persons and refugees, including the Egyptian, Hungarian, Polish and Rumanian refugees of recent date.

"While there continues to be a measure of government support and the local community's participation tends to increase, a sizeable part of the total burden must still be borne by the Conference and the American Joint Distribution Committee.

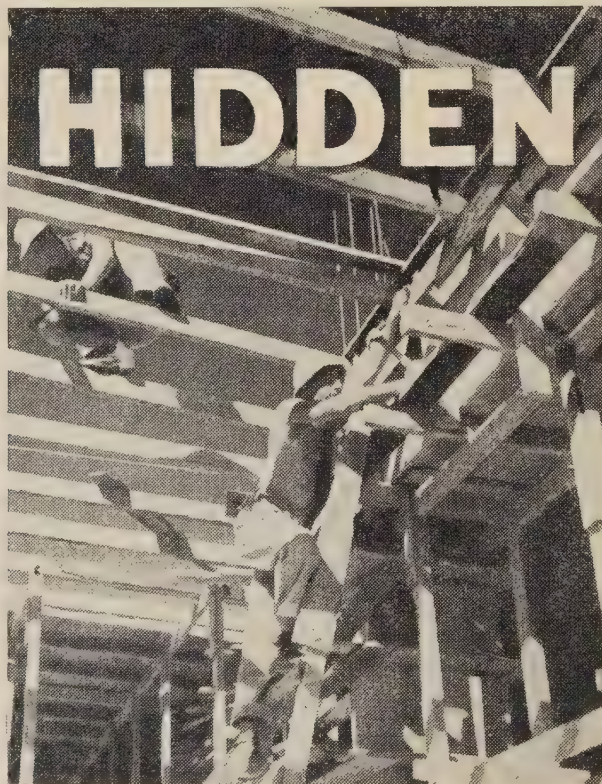
"The cash relief rolls of the agencies supported through the Fonds Social Juif Unifié cover 3,000 persons exclusive of new refugees. This caseload has the characteristics of those to be found in other A.J.D.C. country programmes—a high incidence of aged and chronically ill, and, in this particular case, a considerable number of dependent widows."

THE HIDDEN NEEDS

OF ISRAEL

affect 320,000

citizens



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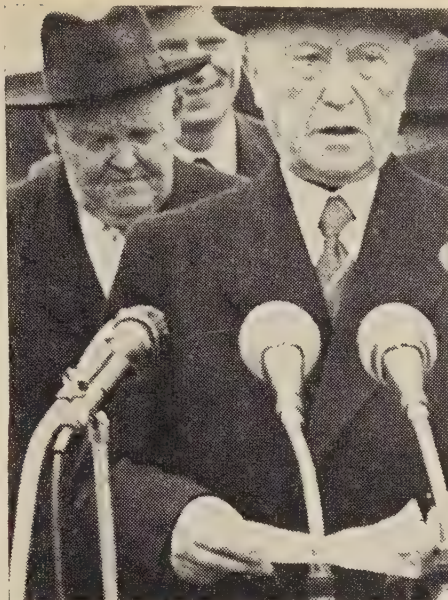
They have met great problems of social welfare and solved threats to their national existence.

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"Hopeful of emigration": "In addition to the regular caseload, there are about 245 Polish, 85 Hungarian, 1,100 Egyptian and 140 Rumanian refugees currently receiving aid. Hopefully, a sizeable percentage of the Egyptian refugees will be emigrating to the United States, Latin America and Australia."

It was a different story in Germany, where a 1961 requirement of \$167,000 was over \$200,000 less than the 1960 figure of \$386,000. Joint relief activities, using Claims Conference funds, were being "drastically" curtailed because "local integration, German restitution payments, emigration and other factors have been contributing towards the steady decline in the caseload, which numbered about 1,350 persons a year ago and is now down to 900. A further significant reduction of outside support is foreseen, due to the increased availability of funds to the local Jewish communities."

Yugoslavia, the Conference noted, presented a special problem "because of the severe population losses suffered by the Jewish community during the war and as the result of the subsequent emigration of many of the more able-bodied survi-



ADENAUER
Aftermath to a tragedy

vors." There are "approximately 6,000 Jews in Yugoslavia today, of whom about 750 are regularly in need of aid. Government support is extremely meagre, and the middle-class origins of most Jews

make them ineligible for governmental assistance in any case . . . Help is urgently required for the improvement of the facilities available to the Jewish communities to carry out their activities. The local resources of the communities are understandably very meagre."

Australia's role: While Australian Jewry does not come into the category of one of the devastated wartime communities, the Joint suggested that a \$233,000 allocation be set aside for it in 1961 because "Australia played a very important role in offering permanent homes to a sizeable number of Nazi victims."

"With funds made available by the Claims Conference and A.J.D.C. together with those which the local communities contribute, temporary care and maintenance are being provided to newcomers until such time as jobs and housing are secured."

150,000 Nazi victims benefit: In all, the Conference recommended that \$7,000,000 be made available for the Joint relief and rehabilitation programme on behalf of Nazi victims outside Israel.

From these funds, the Joint noted in

They have begun to build a dynamic, forward-looking society.

But, beneath the shining surface there persist great human needs

This underside of Israel life affects nearly every third immigrant to Israel since 1948—320,000 people.

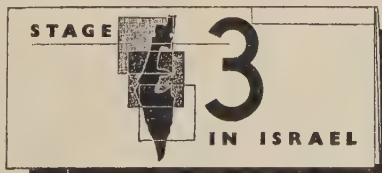
It affects the aged, the handicapped, the young, the untrained, the under-employed—and, most of all, Israel's new pioneer farmers.

To meet these hidden human needs, to help all newcomers stand squarely in the Israel sun, is the chief aim of the 1961 Joint Palestine Appeal.

THE 1961

JPA

You may read more about Israel's tasks in 1961 in this new pamphlet, available free from J.P.A. Head Office.



CAMPAIGN FOR ISRAEL

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ARTHUR LOURIE *Ambassador of Israel*

ISAAC WOLFSON *will launch the Appeal*

J. EDWARD SIEFF *will preside*

Major-General

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LEEDS	19th FEBRUARY
MANCHESTER	20th FEBRUARY
LIVERPOOL	21st FEBRUARY
GLASGOW	22nd FEBRUARY



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its application to the Claims Conference, more than 150,000 Nazi victims are expected to benefit. While relief in transit is given the highest priority in this aid programme (about half the total) the "ongoing welfare programmes for the settled Nazi victim population . . . must be secured."

Vocational training: In addition to Germany, the Joint noted that 1961 relief estimates were lower for Austria, Greece, Italy, Sweden and Switzerland.

Economic rehabilitation programmes being aided by Conference allocations will provide vocational training for 8,000 students in ORT schools, nearly 50 per cent of them in Italy and about 40 per cent in France. Loan funds are also helped by the allocations. In 1961 these funds are expected to issue over 3,500 loans, estimated to exceed \$2,000,000 in value.

Few British requests: There were not many requests from Britain for grants under the relief and rehabilitation programme. The Anglo-Continental Jewish Club, listing assets of about \$1,300, asked for \$70,000 to buy "a large hotel or similar building" to establish a centre and home for former Austrian refugees.

In refusing to give any priority (or funds) to this request, the Conference experts noted that funds from the Central British Fund and the Conference itself had already established three homes for "aged Nazi victims" in the London area, and a home for the aged who are chronically ill was also planned. "Admission to the existing homes," the Conference noted in explanation of its rejection of the Anglo-Continental request, "is on the basis of need and urgency of each Nazi victim regardless of his previous nationality."

In another British application, the Adath Yisroel Congregation of Hendon seemed to misunderstand the word "final." "In 1956-58," the Conference officials noted, "the Conference made a final grant of £10,000 (\$28,000) toward the construction and furnishings of a new synagogue. The applicant organisation claims that the construction of a 750-seat synagogue, community hall, Beth Hamedrash with classrooms, and other facilities will cost £70,618. In addition it will have to spend £500-£1,000 on equipment, furniture and fittings."

No money for a bus: "The cost of the project was financed by a £10,000 Conference grant, a £14,000 grant from the Jewish Trust Corporation, a £10,000 mortgage, and £31,000 paid by the Congregation. The balance was covered by short-term loans. The applicant requests an additional conference grant of £5,000



EDUCATION MEANS MONEY ANYWHERE
Baroness de Rothschild visiting a Tel Aviv school

(\$14,000)" a request that won no recommendation "in view of the sizeable grants which were previously made by the Conference and their acceptance by the Congregation of these allocations as final grants . . ."

The Orthodox Home for Jewish Children, London, also found itself unsuccessful in a bid for £2,750 (\$7,700) to repay £1,500 borrowed to help buy a school bus and make some renovations to the building. The Home wanted the balance of £1,250 to be applied towards maintenance costs.

But the Sinai Synagogue in Leeds was recommended to receive half of a £10,000 request towards building a synagogue, a school, and meeting rooms. The entire cost of the project is estimated at £100,000, but the first stage, towards which the £10,000 was asked for calls for an expenditure of a little more than £30,000.

No funds for U.S.A.: The congregation, founded in 1954 by German refugees, has 150 member families. In offering £5,000, the Conference made it clear that the congregation would have to provide the rest of the funds and maintain the building without recourse to the Conference. In other words, the £5,000 grant was final.

Britain shares in some of the other recommended allocations—to a small extent in the \$375,000 for United Hias migration programmes; proportionately in the \$100,000 set aside for relief to refugee rabbis in the U.S.A., Canada and the U.K. (where, in 1960, grants went to eleven rabbis and eight widows of rabbis. With their families, the total number helped came to 63 persons in Britain.)

Britain did not fare too well in its ap-

plications under the heading of relief and rehabilitation, but the U.S.A. fared worse. Former refugee organisations and congregations sought a total of about \$500,000 mainly towards the cost of homes for the aged, community centres and so forth. In all cases, the Conference turned down the requests.

EDUCATION

SECONDARY TEACHERS' ON-OFF STRIKE

IS PUBLIC SYMPATHY ENOUGH?

from our own correspondent

Jerusalem :

The slow-burning crisis in Israel's secondary schools smoulders on. In their latest attempts to force the issue of increased pay, the secondary school teachers have just concluded a ten-day slow-down strike, and are threatening further action.

Originally, the 1,500 strong secondary teachers, organised in an independent union outside the Histadrut, had demanded salary increases ranging from £70 to £170, according to seniority. There had been interviews with Education Minister Eban and Finance Minister Levi Eshkol, but nothing concrete had emerged.

Eventually, the secondary school teachers decided to stay away from their jobs for two hours a day in an effort to bring about a satisfactory settlement. The vote was a close one, because some of the leaders of the union were of the opinion that the teachers had gained enough public sympathy to be sure of winning their objective without resorting to strike action. Among the dissidents was Y. Shapiro, headmaster of the well-known Reali School in Haifa.

Rises too small : Before the strike was declared, the situation had already been examined by a Histadrut-appointed committee headed by Professor Halprin of the Hebrew University Faculty of Agriculture. The committee recommended rises ranging from £7 to £42 all round. The 15,000 teachers in the Histadrut teachers' union, most of whom are elementary school teachers, accepted the recommendations, at least as a basis for negotiation. The secondary school teachers rejected them.

After a meeting with Eban and Eshkol two weeks ago, when the teachers were informed that their demands would be passed on to the Government but without

a recommendation that they be accepted, the strike was called. In the meantime, both Ministers announced that they would not be prepared to negotiate under duress, so, last Sunday, ten days after the strike had started, the independent union called it off.

They hope that this will facilitate negotiations with the Government, but do not intend to wait indefinitely. They have set a time limit for the acceptance of their demands. If they are not met by February 16, say the secondary teachers, then they may take more drastic action, something suggested earlier by a section of the union and rejected by its committee.

Eban and Eshkol have thus won a tactical victory in persuading the secondary teachers to call off their go-slow strike. On the other hand, they seem to have gained only a short breathing spell before trouble starts again. The only real sufferers in all this are the pupils—only they may not see it that way.

Inter-union issues : But the issue is not merely whether the secondary school teachers should be granted increased salaries. There are inter-union quarrels involved. The Histadrut union claims that it should be the sole representative of all school teachers. The secondary school union does not belong to the Histadrut and disputes the Histadrut union's claims.

In addition, there is the question of the ratio between elementary and secondary school teachers' salaries. If the former go up, so, automatically, must the latter. It is this which is making negotiations so difficult.

If the Government were to accede to the secondary teachers' demands, their salary increases would cost between £4 million and £5 million a year. But, under an old agreement between the Histadrut and the Government, elementary school teachers receive a fixed proportion of the salary paid to secondary school teachers. In most cases, this is about 80 per cent for a 30-hour working week, as against a secondary school teacher's 24 teaching hours a week.

Histadrut against change : The secondary school teachers want the connection between their salaries and elementary school teachers' salaries severed. The Histadrut is opposed to any such change, and, were it to alter its position, would almost certainly have the 15,000-strong Histadrut union going out on strike.

The Government is between the devil and the deep blue sea. If it does not grant the secondary school teachers a rise they will strike. If the rise is forthcoming, then the consequential increase in other teachers' salaries will cost the Government some £35 million a year.

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BOOKS

IN SEARCH OF THE MIDDLE ROAD

DEFENCE OF THE MIDDLE EAST, by John C. Campbell (2nd edition); 400 pp., maps, index, bibliography; (*Council on Foreign Relations, New York; Oxford University Press*) 40s.

Mr. Campbell's realism is as refreshing as some of his views are often startling. His study of Middle Eastern problems, and possible American attitudes towards them, represents the first new U.S. thinking on the region's affairs since President Eisenhower proclaimed his doctrine for the area. It is worth noting for its topical interest that the Chairman of the Council on Foreign Relations, which sponsored this study, is John J. McCloy, recently appointed as President Kennedy's advisor on nuclear disarmament, and that its officers include America's new chief U.N. delegate, Adlai Stevenson.

Based as it is upon the discussions of a group specially appointed by the Council, the study therefore has an interest beyond the mere publication of the views of a former member of the State Department's Policy Planning Staff, which author John Campbell had been before joining the Council as its director of political studies.

Historical considerations do not interest him very greatly. It is today's Middle East with which he is concerned, one in which the power and influence of Britain remain only in the, to him, questionable retention of control over certain Arab Gulf states and where both America and the Soviet Union are established as interested parties. He wastes no time on arguing the pros and cons of that favourite British standby in the absence of policy—the *status quo*. There is no such *status quo*, says Campbell, and to think that there is, is to be deceived by the blind behind which the Soviet Union is pushing forward its penetration of the area.

Not like Korea

The question, short term and long term, is how to counter this penetration and, if it is impossible to turn the tide, then, at least, to hold it back. War, both nuclear and limited, is ruled out. So far, Campbell rightly points out, the Soviet Union has no Middle East satellite state in the true sense of the word, and any military engagement would mean a face to face confrontation between American and Soviet troops. The situation in the Middle East could never be like that of Korea or Laos. There could be no local-

ised military encounter, only the first stage in a world engagement. But this is a fact of sufficient importance, he stresses, to justify the retention in the area of a strong and flexible force able to meet such a challenge should it come in this region.

The problem of meeting, and defeating, political penetration in the area, he concedes, is a much more difficult one. It is here that he enters on doubtful moral ground (that brought some Britons to a blushing shame in 1956) of which Campbell himself seems only distantly aware. Apart from defending territory of strategic importance and oil resources essential to western Europe, he declares, it is also the purpose of America to defend peoples against domination by outside powers—regardless of whether, through ignorance or recklessness, they choose to give away their independence.

Wooing the Arab League

True, he does not see this as a military proposition, at least only in the very last resort. This interest of America and the west, he says, can be achieved only by a long, hard grind which seeks to establish to the Arabs that they and the west have much in common, as against the Soviet Union which wants only to further its own interests. It is difficult, looking at this proposition as objectively as possible, to see where the two approaches differ. Some Arab leaders, in their calmer moments, have examined and then rejected Campbell's thesis. His "last resort" comes to impress itself as something much more immediate, provided that it is indeed America's intention to save the Middle Eastern countries from themselves.

How else is it to be done? How is America to establish the essential community of interest with the Arab countries? Ruling out any immediate improvement in relations with the leading states of the area, more specifically with the U.A.R. and Iraq, Campbell argues the first of many controversial proposals: The U.S., he demands, must take a more searching and sympathetic look at the Arab League. Irresponsible and divided as it may be, anti-western and anti-Israel as it unquestionably is, the League, in his

view, gives concrete form, however imperfect, to the "nearly universal Arab yearning for national unity."

He points out with some justification, and to the discomfiture of many western and Israeli critics, that, despite many disasters and disputes, the League has managed to survive to this day. He sees a chance that, with its extension to Tunisia and Morocco, and the new role being played by Iraq, the largely Egyptian leadership of the League may be diluted. This, in contemporary terms, could be a good thing. What Campbell overlooks is the fact that, with the swift changes characterising the present-day Arab world, the nature of the League's attitude to the west might be not diluted but further strengthened. After all, Iraq was, on paper, a western bastion little more than two years ago. And, only months ago, Morocco was not unfriendly.

Meeting Soviet economic moves

Much more practical and to the point are Campbell's proposals for western action to counter Moscow's economic penetration of the area, the precursor to political penetration. America's financial approach has to be more flexible. Funds should be made available to support projects of importance to certain governments or likely to impress public opinion at an important juncture.

Measures must be drawn up to forestall or counteract Soviet economic moves, including unorthodox trade practices, if necessary. This, he says, is economic warfare in which the economic cost is accepted because of the political gain.

There is no arguing with his insistence that any move toward an improvement of relations with the Arab countries

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depends on the removal of some of the prime causes, not only of Arab-western differences but also inter-Arab disputes. Nor that the Arab-Israel conflict is foremost among these causes. However, not everyone will go along with his solution. Just as Israel cannot argue with justification that the armistice agreements are no longer valid, so Egypt cannot claim that a state of war exists, says Campbell.

Working forward from this viewpoint, he states quite rightly that the first essential is to ensure that no attack can take place from one country against the other. His proposal that the U.N. Emergency Force should be strengthened so that, eventually, it might reach the point where, legally and practically, it could go into action against either side does not, however, especially in the light of the Congo experience, seem a practical means of forestalling attack. More hopeful is the suggestion that the U.S. itself proclaim its readiness to safeguard the armistice lines.

Need for reassurance

There is a lot of sound sense in Campbell's view that it is a useless waste of time to try and dissuade Arab leaders from threatening Israel's destruction and that, on this score, the best contribution that can be made from outside is to make it quite clear that the destruction of Israel will not be permitted. On the other hand, he urges that cognisance be taken of the Arab fear, dismissed too readily by Israelis and ignored by their friends, that Israel will seek to expand territorially. On this score, the Arabs must have American reassurance.

But these are only palliatives, and it is

to Campbell's credit that he admits as much. There is the territorial question, one on which nothing has been heard from America since Dulles said nearly six years ago that the U.S. would help the two parties carry out any agreement they might reach on this score. Bluntly, Campbell urges that it be looked at as a political question and not a moral or legal one. The U.S. must agree that some revision of boundaries is essential in a final settlement—if only to forestall a possible Soviet proposal that the U.N. 1947 partition boundaries form the basis of agreement.

What is essential is that America decide how far she is prepared to go in supporting border adjustments. Linked with the territorial question is the problem of the refugees. Campbell thinks it worth discussing the severance of part of western Galilee from Israel to form an autonomous Arab area administered by the U.N., with a similar arrangement in the Gaza strip. This, Campbell argues, would come near the pattern set in the 1947 resolution and would allow for the amalgamation of the west Galilee strip with Jordan in the event of that kingdom reaching the point of dissolution.

He does not say how these areas would be financed or how Israel would be protected against the threats they would pose to her security. Nor does he consider the possibilities for intrigue which they would present to Arab politicians in neighbouring countries or within the "autonomous areas" themselves. Or would these areas be de-politicised—and how would that square up with the human rights proclaimed, if not honoured, by all member states of the

United Nations? And what about Israel's undoubtedly hostile reaction? The suggestion is impractical and impossible.

Still some hope

But, in general consideration of the problem, there is a great deal of truth in Campbell's assertion that the Israel Government—like the Arab governments—has a responsibility to do more than it has done toward a solution of the refugee problem. "Only if Israel takes some forward steps will it be possible for outside powers or the United Nations to put some pressure on the Arabs to proceed with resettlement of the bulk of the refugees in the Arab world." True, Israel has allowed a considerable number of refugees to return under the family reunion scheme. True, too, that she has offered compensation under certain conditions. But there has been no worldwide initiative by the Israelis to highlight their willingness to co-operate in a solution of this problem, no "forward steps" such as Campbell says would enable outside powers or the U.N. to turn on the pressure.

But above all else, and this is Campbell's most stimulating and topical thought, the essential is to keep the question of an Israel-Arab settlement under constant review and discussion. Where U.N. machinery already exists, it should be perfected and used. Commissions could be set up to keep facets of the problem under discussion. "Every effort should be made to bring Asian and African countries into the picture in a constructive role, for they have an interest in peace . . . Israel and the Arab states are not likely to be coaxed into concessions by American urging; they will not be receptive to proposals merely because they bear the label of the United Nations; but they may be impressed by proposed settlements that have the endorsement of the greater part of the free world."

Campbell is equally challenging on other Middle Eastern problems. It is this challenge more than any of the practical propositions he puts forward that establishes the value of this book. If only the west can be awakened to the dangers and possibilities that exist in the Middle East, there is some hope that Soviet advances can be held in check, if not thrown back. The philosophy of inertia has shown itself to be as self-destructing as military activism. The middle road cannot be found if it is not sought. Campbell and the Council on Foreign Relations stimulate the hope that there are some who are still looking.

Geoffrey D. Paul

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ISRAELI ENTERPRISE

A Jewish Observer — Israel Periodicals Panorama

1962 INTERNATIONAL FAIR IN TEL AVIV

BIG RESPONSE FROM BOTH EAST AND WEST

from our own correspondent

Tel Aviv:

Preparations are already under way for the Near East International Fair to be held in Tel Aviv during the summer of 1962. It is organised by the Near East Exhibition Company.

The company is a public body, the main shareholders being the municipalities of Tel Aviv-Jaffa and Ramat Gan, the Manufacturers' Association, the Economic Department of the Histadrut and the Tel Aviv-Jaffa Chamber of Commerce.

Itzhak Roll, the company's director-general, organised Haifa's first large-scale industrial exhibition in 1956. Then he joined the Prime Minister's Office and was in charge of the preparation and staging of the Tenth Anniversary Exhibition in 1958, shifting his activities to Tel Aviv for the city's Jubilee Exhibition in 1959, which drew half a million visitors, and took up his present appointment last summer.

Every two years: The Near East International Fair finds its origin in the Levant Fair of the 1930's and will be put on every two years at first. By 1966, it is hoped to hold the Fair annually.

The main object of holding a regular international fair here, Roll stated, is to create a meeting point for the young nations of Asia and Africa, who are eager to purchase know-how and equipment, and the highly industrialised nations of East and West who have them to sell. Japan, for example, is interested in participating because she hopes thereby to attract African buyers for her goods.

Invitations have already gone out to various governments, and the preliminary response indicates that most West European governments will participate, as well as the American government and a number of East European countries. Poland and Hungary are expected to construct their own national pavilions on the site.

African pavilion: Exhibits will be arranged by nationality and by specific branches of industry, so that individual manufacturers will also have a chance of exhibiting their wares. Those countries without separate pavilions will be able to exhibit in the Pavilion of Nations, now

under construction. A separate pavilion is being erected for the African nations, accentuating the importance attached to African participation.

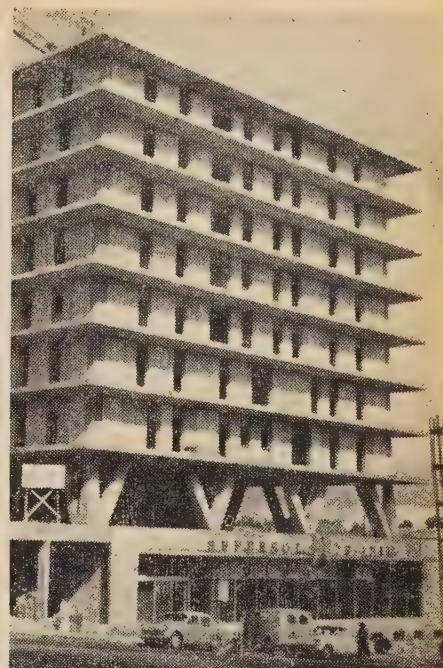
The Fair grounds, just north of Tel Aviv across the Yarkon River, comprise some 76 acres and were first used for the Tel Aviv Jubilee Exhibition just two years ago.

There are now twelve buildings, including administrative offices, and a large additional roofed area, as well as an open-air site for exhibits. Basic installations, such as water, electricity and sewerage are sufficient to allow for considerable expansion by 1962, and the original investment of £3½ million is to be increased by another £1½ million to £5 million.

Recreation centre: The permanent buildings are also used for smaller exhibitions. This April, the company will mount a "50 Years of Degania—Life in Kibbutzim" exhibition, to be followed in September by an International Applied Arts show.

During the summer months the Fair grounds are used as a recreation centre, providing boating, restaurants, and so on. Adjoining the Fair grounds is the area set aside for the Tel Aviv National Park, which will cover over 400 acres and include a sports centre catering for practically every sport from swimming and rowing to tennis, as well as open-air theatres and drive-in cinemas.

Investment in the National Park during the next four years is planned to amount to £12½ million, of which the municipality of Tel Aviv-Jaffa is contributing £4.2 million. The remainder will be obtained by payments from companies operating concessions.



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from Yohanan Ramati

Jerusalem:

The number of telephones in Israel has been increasing by leaps and bounds. And so has the number of telephone conversations. At the end of September 1960, there were 5.13 telephones for every hundred inhabitants—in all 113,652 telephones in homes, offices, public buildings, etc.

This compares with about 80,000 telephones at the end of 1957, and only about 29,000 at the end of 1950 when, despite the much smaller population, the ratio was only 2.11 per hundred people. During the first nine months of last year alone, the number of telephones increased by 11,380.

Today, the number of telephones for

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HOW THE MONEY WILL BE SPENT

(All amounts in £1,000's)

	1961-62 Programme	Foreign Currency Needed	Total Programme	Foreign Currency Needed
Inter-urban lines	2,250	1,300	8,000	3,600
Cables in the main cities	2,250	1,300	5,300	3,000
Cables in the provinces	1,000	575	2,500	1,150
Purchase and erection of new telephone exchanges	1,030	490	13,300	6,600
Expansion of telephone ex- changes in the cities	2,200	1,085	14,450	7,650
Erection of automatic tele- phone exchanges	300	—	650	—
Erection of buildings for telephone exchanges	2,800	—	7,250	—
Equipment for inter-urban calls (including erection)	1,750	825	5,750	3,000
Network extension	1,000	322	6,100	2,850
Public telephone boxes	120	45	1,000	450
Miscellaneous expenditure	300	—	700	—
TOTAL	15,000	5,942	65,000	28,300

every 100 inhabitants is higher in Israel than in such countries as Portugal, Greece, Yugoslavia, the Soviet Union, Japan, Venezuela or Brazil—not to speak of Lebanon, Egypt, Mexico or Colombia. It is very little smaller than in Germany, though still nowhere near the level of France (10 per 100 inhabitants), Britain (over 16), Sweden (over 32) or the United States (nearly 40).

New drive in Tel Aviv: This situation is the result of intensive investments over the last decade, and the process is by no means over. The Development Budget for 1961-2 includes an allocation of £15 million for further development of the telephone network, of which nearly £6 million are to be spent on equipment. This constitutes the first instalment of a project designed to add a further 80,000 telephones and 46,500 new lines by the time it has been completed.

The table shows how the £65 million this programme will cost will be spent.

A new telephone exchange in Jerusalem came into service in 1960. During the coming year, the main effort is to be concentrated in the Tel Aviv area, and in the Arab population centres of Nazareth, Acre and Shfar-Am. Other towns where the present situation will be substantially improved include Nahariya, Safed and Tivon.

The additional investments in the system are of special importance, since at present the network is operated to capacity, and the Post Office cannot therefore issue additional telephones, though it has spare lines available.

It has also become a matter of the great-

est urgency to increase the number of inter-urban lines. At the end of September 1960, there were 137 lines between Tel Aviv and Jerusalem, 128 between Tel Aviv and Haifa, 90 between Tel Aviv and Petach Tikva, and 39 between Tel Aviv and Beersheba.

On the other hand, there were only 39 lines between Jerusalem and Haifa, only 3 between Jerusalem and Beersheba, and only 2 between Haifa and Beersheba.

That something must be done to increase the number of lines also becomes clear when we consider the number of calls made per head of the population and compare it with the situation in other countries. This is done in the following table, for 1958:

Annual Number of Telephone Calls per Inhabitant, 1958

Less than 5	— Nigeria
6 to 10	— El Salvador
11 to 20	— Algeria
21 to 30	— Egypt, Malaya, Mexico
31 to 40	— Portugal
41 to 50	— Eire
51 to 60	— Columbia, Chile
61 to 80	— Great Britain, Belgium, Cuba
81 to 100	— Israel, Brazil
101 to 120	— Italy, Holland
121 to 150	— Australia, Japan, Uruguay
151 to 180	— Argentine, Norway
181 to 240	— Switzerland
241 to 300	— Bermuda
301 to 400	— Sweden
401 to 500	— United States, Iceland

By 1960, the average number of telephone calls per inhabitant of Israel had risen to 110, and the rising tendency continues.

The rapid development of the service does not mean that it is cheap. The Israeli has to pay some £500 (£100) to have a new telephone installed in his home. Every local call costs him just over 10 agorot (about 5d.), while in public call boxes he will pay anything from 15 to 20 agorot (about 10d.). (The better hotels charge 1s. 3d. for a local call.) Maintenance charges are quite substantial too. But the number of applications for new phones nevertheless far exceeds anything the Post Office can grant. It seems that there is no shortage of cash to spend on status symbols like the telephone.

ISRAELI ENTERPRISE is prepared by the Jewish Observer—Israel Periodicals, 13 Montefiore Street, Tel Aviv. Phone: 65882 and 63303.

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FORTHCOMING EVENTS

Saturday, February 11

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of the Zionist Federation and the Hon. Officers of Teesdale Street Zionist Synagogue invite all to a M'lava Malka at the Synagogue, 70 Teesdale Street, E.2. Speaker: Dr. Y. J. Maitlis. Rev. A. Elfand, Chazan of Brondesbury Synagogue will render liturgical musical items. In the Chair: B. Rosenfeld, Esq., Chairman of the Synagogue. No Appeal. Admission Free. Refreshments, 7.30 p.m.

Monday, February 13

WANSTEAD & WOODFORD ZIONIST SOCIETY. "Israel Today"—A novel film show by Mr. S. J. Silver, 7 Greenhayes Drive, South Woodford, E.18. (by courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. E. Karsberg). Dr. J. Lithman will preside. 8.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 18

THE SYNAGOGUE COUNCIL of the Zionist Federation and the Hon. Officers of the Shepherds Bush, Fulham and District Synagogue invite all to a M'lava Malka at the Hyman Fisher Hall, 1a Poplar Grove, W.6. Speaker: Rabbi E. Newman, Minister of Golders Green Synagogue. Rev. A. M. Lev, accompanied by Mrs. Handel Rosen will render liturgical musical items. In the Chair: Rev. I. L. Abrams, Minister of the Congregation. No appeal. Admission free. Refreshments, 7.30 p.m.

BROADCASTS FROM ISRAEL

Fri. 10th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Our Correspondent Reports, 20.30 Sabbath Programme.
Sat. 11th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Editorial Opinion, 20.35 Cantorial Music.
Sun. 12th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Heritage: Israel Inter-Faith Committee, 20.40 In the Jewish World.
Mon. 13th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Newsreel, 20.35 Children's Songs.
Tues. 14th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Commentary, 20.30 Israel Hit Parade.
Wed. 15th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 "I Want to Know" . . . Kol Zion's panel speaks with listeners abroad.
Thur. 16th February: 20.15 The News, 20.25 Round and About, 20.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation with Yehuda Goodman.

JPA-JNF NEWS

Prepared by JPA/JNF Public Relations Department, Furnival House, 14 High Holborn, W.C.1. Chancery 5986/7

TEN YEARS IN THE NEGEV

EIN HASHLOSHA HAS A BIRTHDAY

Ein Hashlosa, which is situated three kilometres from the Gaza Strip, has just marked the tenth anniversary of its settlement on the land. The celebration of this landmark was shared by all Israel, with Ben-Gurion turning up in person.

Diverse backgrounds: Ein Hashlosa embodies all the aspirations of Israel: the welding together of pioneers from diverse backgrounds into a single community; the colonisation of the Negev; and the introduction of new crops in a hitherto arid plain.

Members of the kibbutz originate from the Argentine, Uruguay, Chile, Peru, Cuba and Mexico, as well as from Australia and Morocco, and "mixed" marriages are of regular occurrence.

The original settlers of Ein Hashlosa came from South America to Nitzanim on "hachshara" in 1947. There, during the War of Liberation, and together with Nitzanim's one hundred defenders, they saw battle against Egyptian tanks and infantry units. When thirty-three of the fighters at Nitzanim were killed in the last attack and the settlement fell, the South American group were taken prisoner together with the other settlers. They were returned to the sovereign state of Israel when the first exchange of prisoners was effected.

It was then they established a new settlement in the Negev and perpetuated the memory of the three members of their group who had fallen during the

battle. Their vision has been translated into reality. No visitor to Ein Hashlosa today can fail to be affected by this compelling miracle of creativeness in the heart of the desert. It is a green oasis in the vast yellow expanses of the Negev, and its cultivated area includes 3,000 acres of grain land and 100 acres of citrus groves and fruit orchards. More than 200 acres of this land is under irrigation, receiving water from the Yarkon-Negev pipe-line, and yielding groundnuts, potatoes, cotton and fodder. Laying hens are an important source of revenue, while some 5,000 turkeys strut about in a special run. There are also 120 milch cows and 500 head of sheep.

Drought the enemy: The history of the settlement is a dramatic story woven against a background of incessant struggle against inclement nature and a harassing enemy across the border. But drought is the greatest enemy now.

Today, facing the enemy-held coastal strip, close to the approaches of Gaza, a new generation is arising—people who know that this is their home, that here their land lies and that here they must build their future. Enemy shells or no, rain or drought, they are in the Negev and there they intend to remain.

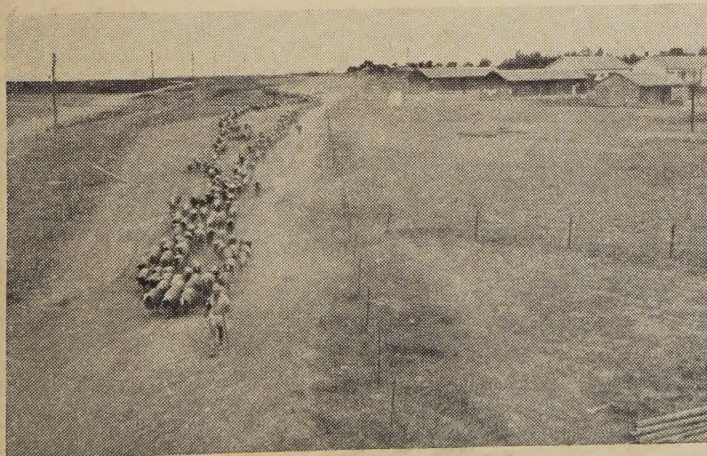
A DATE FOR HENDON

Hendon's J.P.A. campaign will be launched at the annual dinner due to take place at the Brent Bridge Hotel on Wednesday, February 22. Aryeh Miron, Israel Minister in London, and E. Alec Colman are the guests of honour.

Tickets, at 30s. each inclusive of wines and cocktail reception, are obtainable from M. Radberg at J.P.A. headquarters, Museum 3815.

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Jack Morrison, J.P. Mr. & Mrs. Peter Morrison Mr. & Mrs. Hyam Morrison		
J. Collier ...	15,000	15,000
Mr. & Mrs. Harry Sacher ...	15,000	15,000
Mr. & Mrs. N. Blond ...	12,000	13,100
Ellis & Goldstein Ltd., Dereta Ltd. ...	8,000	8,000
J. Edward Sieff ...	7,000	8,000
Messrs. H. & A. Craps	7,500	8,000
Dirs. of J. H. Jacks Ltd.	5,000	6,000
A. Steinberg & Sons Ltd.	5,000	6,000
Michael M. Sacher ...	5,000	5,500
H. G. Massey & Family	5,250	5,250
Michael Lewis ...	5,000	5,000
Dr. A. Lerner ...	5,000	5,000
Mr. & Mrs. K. Bloch and Family ...	5,000	4,200
N. & S. Beckman ...	3,150	3,675
L. Horvath & M. Komjat ...	3,500	3,500
John Goodenday ...	3,000	3,000
E. S. Frankel & K. B. Koppel, Aero Zipp Fasteners Ltd. ...	3,000	3,000
A. & J. Likierman ...	2,500	2,500
Mrs. R. Shaerf & Family ...	3,000	2,500
Dr. E. Goldberger ...	2,000	2,500
A. Rosner & Sons Ltd.	2,500	2,500
M. & P. Steinberg ...	2,500	2,500
Directors of Beautility Furniture Ltd. ...	2,500	2,500



Ein Hashlosa shepherd and flock



Cotton production at the kibbutz

J P A - J N F NEWS

MENDES-FRANCE AND THE HISTADRUT

ARTICLE IN NEW J.P.A. YEAR BOOK

Former French Premier Pierre Mendès-France analyses the social and economic structure of the State of Israel, with particular reference to its lessons for the West, in the eleventh edition of the *J.P.A. Year Book* due to be published next week. The Annual is being delivered free to many thousands of contributors to the 1960 campaign.

Synthesis: According to M. Mendès-France, the position of the Histadrut as a centralised trade union, with its own economic resources for capital investment and comprising many organisations that take on state functions, is the key to the growth of Israel. And he finds that its role on both the employer and employee sectors of industry makes it the subject of highly profitable study by the capitalist societies of the West. "The Histadrut," he goes on, "is an interesting synthesis: it has a voluntary discipline that creates a civic spirit, and it has created a national dynamic without the sacrifice of civil liberties and man's dignity."

The article further elaborates on a future for Israel with time working in her favour. The eminent French statesman foresees a relaxation of political tension and a stabilisation of the Middle East danger zones.

This year's *J.P.A. Year Book* contains, in addition to its customary features

reflecting the year's effort for Israel, a contribution by the Israel Ambassador summing up his country's achievements in its Barmitzvah year, and balancing them against the problems still to be solved.

Mr. Lourie considers that support from the Jews of the world will continue to be of supreme consequence to Israel's existence. Conversely, the implications for the Jewish people everywhere of any calamity to Israel can likewise be of shattering import.

The history and background which saw the emergence of the Jewish nation is often best illumined through the study of one single aspect of its growth. Michael Sacher does this in a survey of the development of Post Office services that will be of interest not merely to the philatelist, but to every student of the Middle East.

Advertising: All who receive the Year Book, which is edited by Barnet Litvinoff, will be glad to know that through the efforts of a unique team of space "salesmen" led by Michael D. Sieff and Charles Wolfson, it has become a most lucrative revenue-producing medium. The 1961 edition comes very close to equalling the advertising income of its immediate predecessor. In that year, a record sum of £36,000 was raised for the Jewish National Fund, J.P.A.'s partner in the annual campaign. In fact, the *J.P.A. Year Book*, through its wide distribution, its insistence on high standards of content and production, is now recognised as a prestige - building publication throughout industry and commerce.

IN THE GOLDEN BOOK

Recent inscriptions include: Mrs. Sophie Levy in memory of Bessie Brodetsky, by her sister, Mrs. Freda Finer; Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Wolfe on the occasion of their golden wedding by their nephews and nieces; Ian John Goldman on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Geoffrey Windham on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Alan Dowson on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Stephen Geoffrey Ruda on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Boris and Pauline Crystal on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son Peter Maurice, by the members of the J.N.F. Jubilee Fellowship; John Benjamin Simon on the occasion of his barmitzvah by his parents; Mr. and Mrs. Cyril Simon on the occasion of the barmitzvah of their son, John Benjamin by the Leeds J.N.F. Commission and Blue and White Bazaar Committee.

"WE ARE TRUSTEES" — Q.C.

A reception to inaugurate the new J.P.A. campaign took place in Bristol last week, at which Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Gillis were the guests of honour.

"This Jewish generation," declared Mr. Gillis, "held the future of the entire people in its trust. We are living in an era that has seen the fulfilment of age-long hopes and aspirations. What are we going to do with the responsibility thrust into our hands?"

A sum of £700 was realised on the appeal which is a most promising figure in view of the fact that the committee now proposes to call individually upon all those Bristol residents who had been unable to attend.

Prof. J. M. Yoffey, who presided, expressed the gathering's thanks to the Ladies Guild for their help in making the evening a success.

THE BLACKS OF NEWCASTLE

Not only on Tyneside, but the whole of the British J.N.F. world will want to congratulate Henry and Phyllis Black on their silver wedding last week.

They have kept the flag flying in Newcastle by good humour, diplomacy and tenacious enthusiasm for so many years that some of us have grown inclined to regard their work as automatic. But this is the reverse of the truth. Henry and Phyllis Black are called upon for their time, talent and generosity in every Jewish enterprise in Newcastle, yet they still manage to give the impression that the J.N.F. comes first.

TREE INSCRIPTIONS

Twenty trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. A. Jackson on the occasion of their grandson David's barmitzvah by the Executive and Committee of the Cork Daughters of Zion; 15 trees in the names of Solly and Sally on the occasion of their marriage by the Executive and Committee of the Preston Hebrew Congregation; 15 trees in the names of Judy Adeline Green and Stanley Eppel on the occasion of their engagement by her grandfather.

Fifteen trees in the names of Judy Adeline Green and Stanley Eppel on the occasion of their engagement by their parents, Mr. and Mrs. Solly Green; 15 trees in the name of Mrs. A. Lazarus in thankfulness for her recovery; 15 trees in the names of Marion, Jonathan and Daniel Stein by their Aunt. Mrs. Jubick; 13 trees in the name of Howard Shneck on the occasion of his barmitzvah by the North Manchester Young W.I.Z.O. 13 trees in the names of Mr. and Mrs. Isaac Zermansky on the occasion of their younger son Arnold Geoffrey's barmitzvah by the Ladies Charity Guild.



Pierre Mendès-France shown in Israel with Golda Meir

JPA - JNF NEWS

THIS WEEK'S BEST BOXES

N. LONDON: Mr. A. I. Lemer, 48 Norrice Lea, Hampstead Garden Suburb, N.2, £12.0.0. Mr. L. Zilberkweit, 37 Kingsley Way, N.2, £7.0.0. Mr. A. Levy, 2a Manor Drive, N.14, £3.18.2. Mrs. E. Woodman, 33 Norrice Lea, N.2, £3.9.3. Mr. L. Schupak, 2 Lytton Close, N.2, £3.5.6. Mrs. Bornstein, Keren House School, 18 Kingsley Way, N.2, £2.17.3. Miss and Master Simonov, 12 The Bishops Avenue, N.2, £2.9.3. Mrs. Steinberg, 25 Winnington Road, N.2, £2.5.11. Mr. A. Kramer, 27 Norrice Lea, N.2, £2.0.0.

E.C. LONDON: Mr. I. M. Engel, c/o 87 Hatton Garden, E.C.1, £91.13.0.

E. LONDON: Messrs. Be Be Products, 6 Commercial Street, E.1, £3.7.0. Mr. Abraham Glick, 12 Tyne Street, E.1, £2.10.0. Mr. L. M. Serks, 1 Goulton Road, E.5, £2.10.0. Dr. S. Chazen, 37 Toynbee Street, E.1, £2.8.2. Mr. Israel Simia, 77 Lower Clapton Road, E.5, £2.0.0.

N.W. LONDON: Mr. and Mrs. L. Galinsky, 8 West Heath Court, N.W.11, £8.3.9. Mrs. M. Rabinowitch, 27 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £7.7.0. Mr. White, 107 Cheviot Gardens, N.W.2, £5.0.9. Mr. D. Kaye, 6 Green Lane, N.W.4, £5.0.0. Mrs. D. Isaacs, 48 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £4.18.0. Messrs. Freedex Ltd., Freedex House, Ryland Road, N.W.5, £4.10.0. Mr. and Mrs. Nicholas Nicholls, 155 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £4.3.0. Mr. M. Beckman, 29 Farm Avenue, N.W.2, £3.10.0. Mr. J. M. Wiseman, 46 Farm Avenue, N.W.2, £3.5.7. Mr. L. L. Roth, 54 Lyndale Avenue, N.W.2, £3.0.0. Mr. A. Lawrence, 112 Chiltern Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £3.0.0. Mr. Black, 44 Green Lane, N.W.4, £3.0.0. Mr. J. Lyon, 172 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1, £2.17.6. Mr. F. Lessof, 41 Wendover Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2, £2.17.0. Mr. Samuel Myers, 44 Hanover Gate Mansions, Park Road, N.W.1, £2.14.3. Mr. and Mrs. B. Waller, 7 Connaught Drive, N.W.11, £2.13.9. Mrs. D. Gedalla, 27 Greenfield Gardens, N.W.2, £2.10.0. Mr. Harold Hewitt, 15 Dorset House, Gloucester Place, N.W.1, £2.7.6. Mr. Brown, 79 Harley House, Marylebone Road, N.W.1, £2.6.0. Messrs. Texmore Trading Co., 2/3 Crawley Mews, Eversholt Street, N.W.1, £2.6.0. Mr. Steinlauf, 57 Hermitage Lane, N.W.2, £2.5.0. Mrs. Widawsky, 133 Clarence Gate Gardens, N.W.1, £2.5.0. Mrs. E. Kramer, 44 Pattison Road, N.W.2, £2.4.6. Mrs. Konig, 85 Rossmore Court, Park Road, N.W.1, £2.4.3. Mr. M. Essex, 128 Finchley Lane, N.W.4, £2.4.0. Mr. Samuel Wachsmann, 21 Green Walk, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. Selig Margulies, 10 Southbourne Crescent, N.W.4, £2.0.0. Mr. J. Sheinman, 51 Berkeley Court, Baker Street, N.W.1, £2.0.0. Mr. S. Riebenfeld, 48 Morland Court, Finchley Road, N.W.2, £2.0.0. Mr. H. Tischler, 16 Beaufort Drive, N.W.11, £2.0.0. Mr. M. Ratner, 98 Beaufort Park, N.W.11, £2.0.0.

BARKING: Dr. Steinberg, 316 Westrow Drive, £3.0.0.

ILFORD: Mr. M. Shaffron, 18 Vista Drive, £2.16.6. Mr. Ritterband, 537 Eastern Avenue, £2.1.0. Mr. Abrahams, 1 Fernhall Drive, £2.0.0. Mrs. S. Gerrard, 413 Ilford Lane, £2.0.0.

BRIGHTON AND HOVE: Miss Levie, 12 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, £22.1.3. Mr. Ritter, Flat 33, 4 Grand Avenue, Hove, £10.5.0. Dr. Kailanbach, 12 Brunswick Terrace, Hove, £10.0.0. Mr. Cohen, 23 Viceroy Lodge, Kingsway, Hove, £4.2.6. Mr. Lewis, The Cottage, St. John's Road, Hove, £3.8.7. Mr. Levy, 94 Wayland Avenue, Brighton, £3.3.0. Mrs. Shornstone, 39 Wilbury Grange, Wilbury Road, Hove, £3.0.0. Mr. Davis, 25 Coleman Avenue, Hove, £2.18.0. Major A. H. E. Young, 28 Braemore Road, £2.10.0. Mr. Gerver, 19 Princes Crescent, Hove, £2.4.0. Mr. Coen, 24 Clermont Terrace, Brighton, £2.2.6. Mr. Hoffmann, 20 Cannon Drive, Brighton, £2.2.0. Mr. Krivine, 35 Pembroke Avenue, Hove, £2.2.0. Mr. Krivine, 24 A5 Marine Gate, Brighton, £2.2.0. Mr. Taitcher, 24 Third Avenue, Hove, £2.1.0. Mr. Wise, 8 Dorsett Court, Kingsway, Hove, £2.0.6. Mr. Parnes, 162 Wick Hall, Furze Hill, Hove, £2.0.0. Mr. Littman, 49 Shirley Drive, Hove, £2.0.0. Mrs. Winer, 46 Ventnor Villas, Hove, £2.0.0.

AYR: Mr. L. Freeman, 12 Bellevue Crescent, £2.12.6.

MANCHESTER: Mrs. Mann, 22 Brantwood Road, Salford, 7, £4.11.6. Mr. J. Black, 23 Ringley Road, Whitefield, £4.10.10. Mrs. Mandel, 3 Castlehill Road, Prestwich, £4.4.0. Mr. S. Roland, 75 Rumford Street, Ardwick, £3.10.0. Mr. F. Linder, 41 Appleby Lodge, Fallowfield, £2.16.2. Mr. Cohen, 19 Brooklands Road, Sale, £2.10.0. Mr. Choueka, 76 Palatine Road, Didsbury, £2.5.0.

GLASGOW: Mr. M. Woolfson, 20 The Loaning, Whitecraigs, £2.2.0. Dr. A. Shenkin, 30 Langtree Avenue, £2.0.0.

SOUTHPORT: Mrs. Kushner, 3 Hartley Crescent, £4.15.0. Mrs. Lipson, 29 Grosvenor Road, £4.0.6. Mrs. Benjamin, 4a Everton Road, £3.4.0. Mrs. B. Polak, 62 Trafalgar Road, £2.12.0. Mr. Woolf, 4 Greenbank Drive, £2.5.0.

BARMITZVAH FOREST BOURNEMOUTH PLATFORM

All the leading Jewish organisations in Bournemouth have joined together to sponsor the local effort for the Barmitzvah Forest in Israel. They are: A.J.E.X., Bournemouth New Synagogue, the Jewish National Fund, B'nai B'rith, Bournemouth and District Jewish Golfers Association, Hannah Levy Aid Committee, Junior Aid Committee, and W.I.Z.O.

A campaign for support is being formally launched on Sunday, February 19, when J.N.F. director Ram Haviv will speak on the significance of this Anglo-Jewish 13th anniversary gift to the young state. Harold Berens will be the host, and compère a programme of entertainment. The strong local platform will undoubtedly ensure that every family in the resort will be approached for participation in the undertaking.

BRIDGE: THE DRAW

Nearly 500 pairs of players were allocated their games in the Bridge Tournament (National and Ladies) at the home of Mr. and Mrs. Abel Harris last week. Mrs. Alfred Rosenberg and Mrs. Alfred Harris drew the names of contestants from the drum.

Both sections are well up on last year's entries, indicating the tremendous progress made under the stimulus of Alfred

Rosenberg and Louis Tarlo. There will be 13 sections for London, and the latest provincial section to be organised is Birmingham.

KINGSBURY

Wembley Town Hall will be the scene on Sunday, February 26, of Kingsbury's Barmitzvah Ball. The local J.N.F./J.P.A. committee look forward to welcoming friends and supporters from other districts too.

Catering will be on the "vienna and beigel" level, dancing to Tommy de Rosa, and the festivities will go on from 7.30. 11.30 p.m. All this for 18s. 6d.!

AMONG THE YOUTH

Over 2,000 Manchester children from 16 schools and Hebrew classes participated in Tu b'Shvat tree-planting ceremonies last week.

Each child received a Jaffa orange, distributed to the King David Schools by El Al, and each school received a small tree for planting from the Manchester J.N.F. Youth and Education department.

Money collected by the children will result in trees for the Barmitzvah Forest.

£350 target: N.W. London Habonim inaugurated a J.N.F. collecting programme recently at a meeting attended by many of their groups.

To help reach their target of £350, a house-to-house drive is planned, and is being linked to a bazaar and 'self-denial' week.

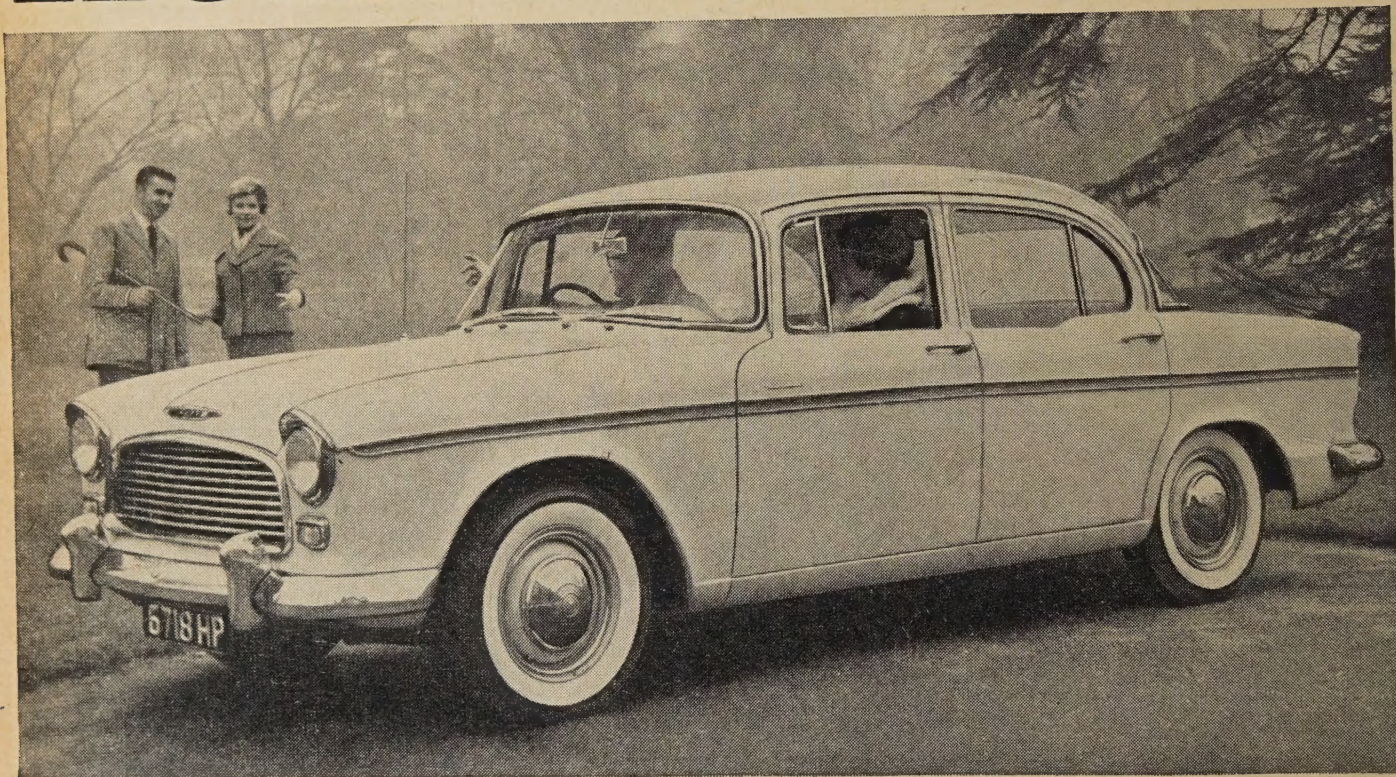


Manchester children celebrate Tu b'Shvat

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